



3 Mar 2021: 07:00AM UTC

## Student agency and confidence in assessment

Simon McCallum

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**e-Assessment SIG**

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SHAPING THE FUTURE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION

# Student Agency and Confidence in Assessment



Simon McCallum



# Introduction

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1999 - Started Lecturing University, Otago, NZ

2004 - First game course at an NZ Uni

2007 - Norway commercial game development

2009 - Lecturing in Norway

2018 - Lecturing at Victoria University of Wellington, NZ

2021 - Still Norway, NZ, and working with 32Stylus

Largest class: 990

Largest load: 10 courses in 1 year (1st - 3rd, Masters & PhD)

# My Motivation

“Is this helping my students learn”

Creating learning environments

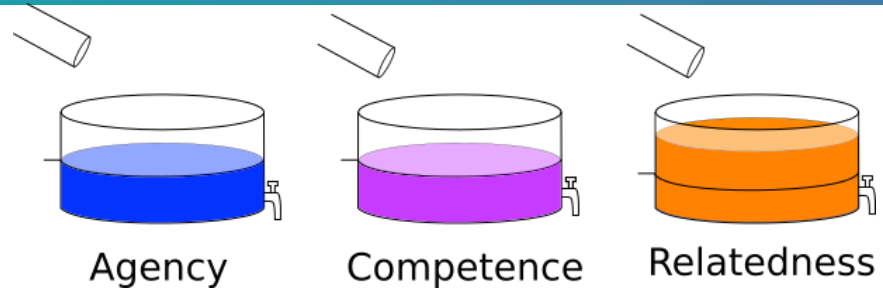
Fostering independent learners



# Motivation

## Extrinsic vs Intrinsic

- Grades - extrinsic
- Engaging content - intrinsic
- Learning is intrinsically motivating



## Motivation framework - Self Determination Theory

- **Agency** - number of choices = desired options
- **Competence** - a sense of progression and feedback
- **Relatedness** - that things are connected to meaning/life

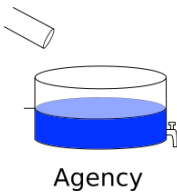
# Student Agency

What choices can be given to students?

Project topics, lecture content, courses, degrees,...

Rubric weighting: give students a range per section

# Player Agency

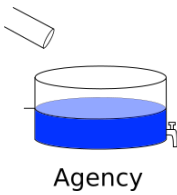


What does the player do?

Character class, weapon, quests, worlds,...

Character class: give player base plus range (point buy)

# Games



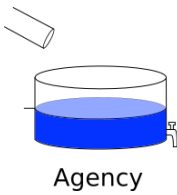
A series of complex choices.

Learning from the consequences of **decisions**

Randomness to provide a gradient around a outcome boundary.

Positive and negative consequences

# Insights from Game Design



Give students **bounded agency**.

The illusion of choice increases acceptance of consequences

If players **believes** they lost from their action they keep playing

Failure attribution is essential for learning.



# Student Competence

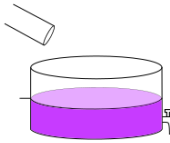
Grades

Multiple deadlines

Didactic feedback with grades

Competition against academic

# Player Competence



Competence

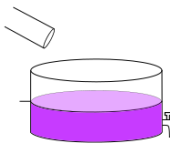
Score, Stars, Badges,  
Tasks, Completion, ...

Short and long term goals

Tutorials and walkthroughs

Compete against game or  
other players

# Insights from Game Design



Competence

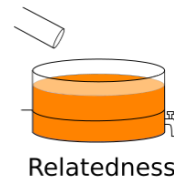
Fast feedback essential

Multiple goals - short and long

Player controlled difficulty

Relative and absolute rankings - anonymous from others

# Relatedness



Make projects related to the students

Give them the Course Learning Outcomes and have them develop the projects with you.

Meet future students/player and ask what they are interested in.

# Technology

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Technology as a tool, which has opened up opportunities

## **Board Games vs Computer Games**

Math calculated for us - consistent and uniform

Games have created the default expectation on UX quality

# Rubric

<b>Area</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Grading</b>
Presentation	10%	[ 5-20 ]	/10
Background	20%	[ 10-30 ]	/10
Methodology	25%	[ 15-30 ]	/10
Results	25%	[ 15-35 ]	/10
Analysis	20%	[ 10-30 ]	/10

# Bounded choice

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Create the narrative of agreed assessment.


Confidence in the what parts of your project are high quality.

Allows allocation of time to desired learning.

**Objective:** feeling of agency - **not** rank order/grade changes




# Form collect choices

Presentation [5 - 15] 



Short-answer text

Number  Between  and

  Required  

# Usage

Increasing usage  
over semester

Students who used  
it liked the option.

Have asked for it in  
other courses

Pos	18	35	58
Neg	15	29	11
Min	-1.5	-4.5	-6
Q1	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0
Q3	0	0.5	1
Max	1	2	2.5
Avg -	-0.62	-0.93	-0.89
Avg +	0.67	0.84	1.31
Active change	70/120	99/120	23/27



Item	Name	Minimum value	Maximum value	Type	Admin mark	Edit	Delete
M0	Late Penalty Days			Unspecified	✓		
M1	Design Evaluation	0	10	Numeric			
M2	Prototype	0	10	Numeric			
M3	Video	0	10	Numeric			
M4	Reflection	0	10	Numeric			
M5	weight Evaluation	30	50	Numeric			
M6	weight Prototype	20	40	Numeric			
M7	weight Video	5	15	Numeric			
M8	weight Reflection	10	30	Numeric			
M9	offset	0	35	Numeric	✓		

Each item that needs to have a mark must be setup by using the 'Add new marking item' link.

$$\max(((M1/10)*(M5)+ (M2/10)*(M6)+(M3/10)*(M7)+(M4/10)*(M8)),((M1/10)*(40)+ (M2/10)*(30)+(M3/10)*(10)+(M4/10)*(20)))-M9)$$

The current saved formula has a maximum calculated mark of **100**

# Multichoice

← → | **B** *I* U  $\times_2$   $\times^2$  |  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x^2}$  |  $\int$   $\sum$  | | + Insert

What are affordances?

### Select one

- The full costing of a game project, excluding the costs before the contracts are signed with the publisher.
- How affordable each component of the game is.
- The actions that AI characters can take during the game.
- The intuitive ways of interacting with objects.
- A playtesting technique designed to examine a players emotional engagement.

### Level of confidence in the answer above

- Very Confident (+2 / -2)
- Some Confidence (+1.5 / -0.5)
- Guessing (+1 / 0)

> Marks

> Mark scheme

> Feedback

> Main illustration

> PDF panel

> Labels

Inspira



# Multichoice grading choice

Allow changes in grading **per question**.

Student answers question and certainty

1) A, 3

2) B, 2

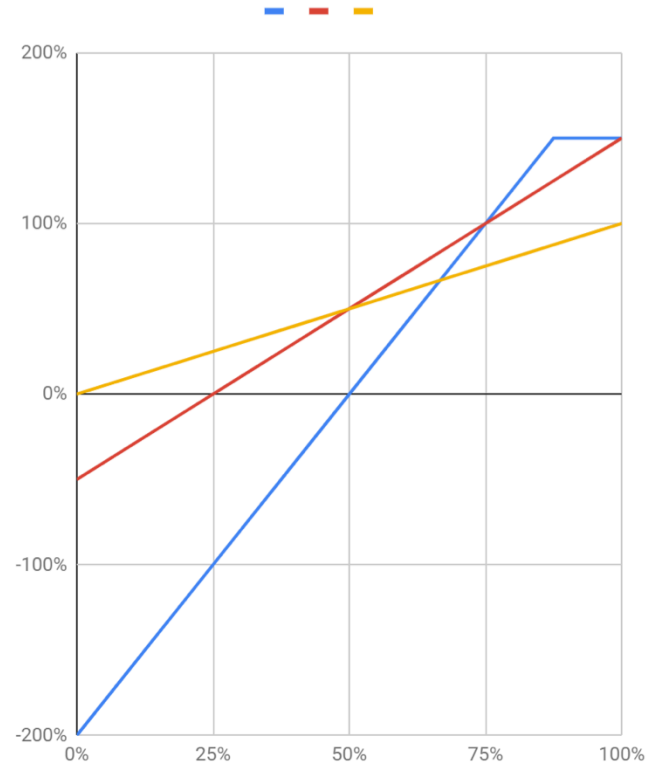
3 levels, Max 200% cap at 150%

1. 1.0 / 0.0

2. 1.5 / -0.5

3. 2.0 / -2.0

Expected Value for Confidence



# Models of marking

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[https://docs.moodle.org/310/en/Using\\_certainty-based\\_marking](https://docs.moodle.org/310/en/Using_certainty-based_marking)

**Tony Gardner-Medwin** - Championing certainty based marking

[Lots of excellent work](#)

True/False questions

Lots of good results on Certainty

**Certainty vs Confidence** - narrative choice.

# Example

Important to cap

Note

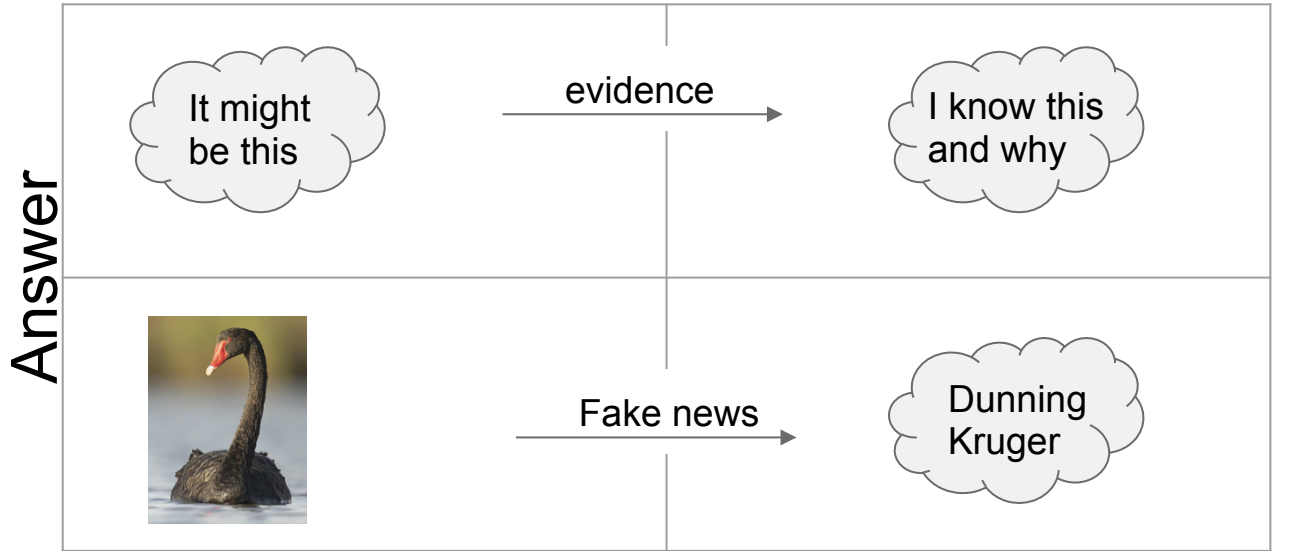
# correct vs grade

Give feedback

Candidate	Multichoice	Number Correct	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
50	9.0	7	D	2	1.5	C	3	2	C	3	2
51	3.5	5	E	1	0	D	2	-0.5	C	2	1.5
52	15.5	9	D	3	2	C	2	1.5	A	1	0
53	14.5	8	D	3	2	C	3	2	C	3	2
54	15.0	9	C	1	0	C	3	2	C	3	2
55	17.0	9	D	3	2	C	3	2	C	3	2
56	7.0	6	D	1	1	C	2	1.5	C	3	2
57	12.5	9	C	1	0	C	2	1.5	C	3	2
58	13.0	7	A	1	0	C	3	2	C	3	2
59	8.0	6	D	1	1	C	1	1	C	3	2
60	3.0	3	C	1	0	C	2	1.5	A	1	0

# Rumsfeld's encapsulation (Tony's idea)

Knowns



Unknowns

Confidence

Knowns

# Accurate confidence

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Accurate confidence predicts future success **better** than grade.

Students feel that they are rewarded for knowledge

Provides data to talk about confidence with students

Students lacking confidence but not skill can be identified

Overconfidence can be addressed specifically

# More Student Agency

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## Rubric **content** and weighting

- Iterate on the rubric with the students
- Agree on ranged weighting of rubric

## Grading in exams

- Multichoice options
- Bonus/weak -
- Nomination of other student / expert



# Rubric - measurable expectations

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Present a draft

Question - “Is there something you want to be assessed on that I have missed”

Understanding that assessment is an extrinsic motivator –  
**What do you want to be motivated to achieve?**

# Agreed Goals

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What is being assessed and why.

Students understand and agree on the motivation for assessment.

Understanding the pedagogical/andragogical approach.

The narrative of the rules

# Bonus and Weak

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Allow students to indicate their confidence E.G.  
6 Qs - each worth 10 - allow a bonus scaled to 15 and weak scaled to 5.

Reward for meta knowledge/self assessment.

No harm for not engaging

# Binary Search Oral Exam

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Start with generalised questions - medium difficulty

Correct -> ask harder questions

Incorrect -> ask easier questions

Paired areas e.g. do you want to answer questions on A for B.

student selects and answers questions

Allows students some agency

# Gamification

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Education is the gamification of learning, its just a bad game.

Understanding game motivation, help understand humans

Using Agency, Competence, Relatedness,  
(crafting/customisation and exploration)

Deep analysis rather than shallow application.

# Research on Confidence

Soderquist - 1936 - [https://www.jstor.org/stable/27526229?seq=1#metadata\\_info\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/27526229?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents)

Confidence Weighting and Test Reliability - Robert L. Ebel

<http://helicon.vuw.ac.nz/login?url=https://www.jstor.org/stable/1433833>

Confidence estimates on the correctness of constructed and multiple-choice responses

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0361476X7990047X>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01443410.2013.814194>

- A. Its theoretical origin is in the area of decision-making and its application extends to a wide range of tasks many of which are not commonly assessed in education (Crawford & Stankov, 1996; Stankov, 2000; Stankov & Crawford, 1996);
- B. Evidence indicates that Confidence measures from different tests define a strong general factor (Kleitman & Stankov, 2007; Stankov, 2000; Stankov et al., 2012);
- C. Confidence can provide useful information about metacognitive processing (Kleitman & Stankov, 2007; Stankov et al., 2012).



## Webinar Session feedback

<http://taw.fi/feedback>

## With thanks from your hosts

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## Recording available

<http://transformingassessment.com>

Next session – 7 April 2021

Lessons learned from  
systemically implementing  
competency based assessment  
in first year engineering

Reg <http://taw.fi/7apr2021>



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